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Column One
by
David Courtney

Rome Chamber Votes For Paris Agreements

ROME. Thursday (Reuters). — Italy's Chamber of Deputies tonight ratified by a margin the Paris Agreements setting up the Western European Union and admitting West Germany to the Atlantic pact. The vote was 335 in favour of ratification and 215 against.

The Christian Democrats, Republicans, Social Democrats, Monarchists and Neo-Fascists supported the Government's ratification bill. The Communists and their Socialist allies, as well as two Christian Democrat "rebels," voted against.

Before the final vote on the ratification bill, Professor Gennaro Martino, the Foreign Minister, said that after ratification the Government would seek to collaborate in the calling of a European conference — including the Communist countries — to work out a collective security system and establish controls on armaments, including atomic and hydrogen weapons.

Biggest Victory
The victory was almost four times as great as any Prime Minister of the Scelsa had scored in 10 months in power. The Chamber had approved the Atlantic Pact by 172 votes, but the bigger government parties had a bigger majority then.

An undercutting of the yearnings for talks with Russia ran through the final session, however. On the final day of the final one approving the Agreements, 20 Christian Democrats deserted Premier Scelsa and voted for a motion asking a three-month delay in putting the accords into effect, once they are ratified.

The resolution was defeated, but only by a 77-vote margin.

Tito, Nehru Pledge To Work for Peace

NEW DELHI, Thursday (Reuters). — President Tito and Premier Jawaharlal Nehru today pledged themselves to a "positive, active and constructive policy, seeking to lead to collective peace and to prevent the alternative of atomic war."

On the first day of the two leaders' repudiated the idea of a third bloc of countries not aligned with either the Western or Communist groups. They said their policy of non-alignment "is not neutrality or neutrality, and therefore parity as well as the Holy Babe in the manger.

One has to remind oneself all the time that mortal beings are like that. I don't suppose they want to be like it but there is. That act is not the most important. If I had tried to cross it an Arab might have killed me, and if an Arab had tried to cross it someone in Ramat Rashed might have tried to kill him.

I suppose we shall never be able to do that until the strength of the world and the Messiah of the Christians come among us and Mahomet has ridden back on the steed. Although that may be a long way off, it is nice to think about. It is nice to think that one day we shall all be brothers, light of heart, and made each other's brothers. In the words of some mixed arithmetic com-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

They agreed to strengthen economic and cultural relations and further "their unity of endeavour" in the cause of peace, in the U.N. and elsewhere.

Marshal Tito spent about ten hours with Mr. Nehru during his five days in New Delhi. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Yugoslav Parliament, at a special session here today approved the joint declaration on peaceful co-existence and co-operation made by President Tito and Indian Prime Minister Mr. Nehru after their talks in New Delhi.

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Pilgrims Gather for Christmas
Jerusalem Post Staff

Hundreds of Christian residents of Israel began arriving in Jerusalem yesterday, by train, car and in chartered buses, in preparation for tomorrow's Christmas crossing into the Old City and to Bethlehem.

Most of them came from Haifa, Nazareth, Acre and other parts of Galilee.

Most of the hotels in town were filled with pilgrims, and the YMCA had to turn its evening school class-rooms into emergency dormitories to cope with the crowds.

A group of 68 Latin American pilgrims headed by the Bishop of Mendoza, Argentina, Monsignor Alfonso Butler, and the auxiliary Bishop of Merida in Mexico, Monsignor Salvador Martinez Silva, who have been touring the capital today to meet Jordanians, are arriving in the capital today to meet Jordanians. A party of Quakers from Acre crossed the line yesterday.

The District Representative, Dr. A. Biran, called yesterday on the U.N. Chief of Staff, General E. L. M. Burns, and the Dean of the Consular Corps in Jerusalem, Mr. Jean Moschopoulos, the Greek Consul General, to deliver the season's greetings.

Members of the Consular corps making the pilgrimage will gather in front of the King David Hotel at 10 o'clock this morning before leaving for Bethlehem by the traditional route.

Meanwhile preparations have been completed at Mandelbaum Gate to facilitate the smooth passage of the pilgrims which starts at seven o'clock this morning. The "Gate" will remain

French Assembly Spurns Speed-Up

PARIS, Thursday (Reuters). — Prime Minister Mendes-France was severely annoyed by the Assembly today when he tried to speed up the debate on the Paris Agreements providing for West German rearmament.

He asked the assembly to accept a motion of confidence rejecting all motions for delaying a decision on ratification, and agree that this motion should be voted on tomorrow afternoon.

The general assembly said,

Shouts of "No" and "Unconstitutional" greeted his appeal to allow the debate to continue during the 24 hours that must elapse between the tabling of a confidence motion and the vote. The Premier was obliged to withdraw his motion and to express his regret that in the circumstances, the debate would have to go on throughout the night.

Causing Anxiety

Mendes-France had presented to the Assembly that uncertainty about the outcome of the ratification vote was causing anxiety among France's allies.

The talks covered Jordan's request for a revision of the 1948 Anglo-Jordan mutual assistance treaty under which Britain maintains army and air force bases in the Arab Kingdom and contributes to the cost of the British-afiliated Arab Legion.

After today's session stated the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence of Jordan (Abul Huda and Anwar Husseini respectively) have had a series of conversations in the Foreign Offices during the last three days and have received the information of the Foreign Secretary.

The Foreign Secretary said,

That the three Ministers have covered all aspects of Anglo-Jordan relations.

No official indication was given of which clauses of the treaty of Jordan wished to have revised.

But a reliable source said that these include the provisions covering the British subsidy to the Arab Legion and arrangements by which the Legion is financed by several British officers.

In the Paris agreements, he said, more precautions were taken against a revival of German militarism than under the European Army project.

He defended the Paris Agreements by saying that they were not aimed at Germany but at the Western world.

Mendes-France also announced that he had just received identical letters from the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, and Sir Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, declaring their willingness to guarantee the security of the new Soviet allies as soon as the French and German Governments asked them to do so and until the signing of a definite peace treaty with Germany.

The President and the Prime Minister are convinced, the communiqué said, "that the principles on which they have agreed for the government of their mutual relations are capable of wider application. If they were implemented, they would make a substantial contribution to the lowering of world tensions and the resolution of pending conflicts."

The statement said the two leaders welcomed the signs of easing of certain tensions in the world which had recently emerged.

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Social & Personal

General E. L. M. Burns, Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, visited the Hebrew University on Wednesday and was received by the President, Professor B. Mazar.

Professor Linus C. Pauling, of the California Institute of Technology, and 1954 Nobel Prize laureate, arrived with Mrs. Pauling at KLM yesterday for a few days visit as guests of the Weizmann Institute of Science. Professor Pauling is on his way to India. Professor Pauling and Professor P. M. S. Blackett were the guests of honour at a reception given in absentia by the members of the Staff of the Weizmann Institute.

ARRIVALS: Mr. Harold Goldenberg, Treasurer of the Weizmann Institute, from Europe; Professor J. M. Yeats, of Bristol University (the BOAC); A group of 22 young people from the U.S. and Holland, for a year of study and work under the Year of Service programme of the Jewish Agency's Youth and Rehabilitation Department, and 21 Hebrew teachers from Argentina, to study at a one-year seminar in Jerusalem, under the auspices of the American Department of Education and Culture in the Diaspora (by a. a. Arts).

The Israel Touring Club in Jerusalem last night held a dinner on the occasion of its fifth anniversary. Among the guests were Mr. Shmuel Doron, Board Chairman, and Dr. Ernst Nebezahl, Council Chairman. An anniversary ball will be held tomorrow night.

Mr. E. Livneh, M.K., will speak at "Outline for State Policy for the Next Year," at the Hebrew Martini Club at 115 this afternoon. (Reservations by phone No. 2364).

Who will hold a Hanukkah Celebration at Kfar Moredechai tomorrow, Saturday, December 25, Mrs. Rechavim Reiter, President of World Women and Mrs. Zin Avnon, will attend. The artistic programme will be presented by the singer Mr. Barodavski.

The unveiling of a plaque in memory of the students of the Faculty of Agriculture at the Hebrew University who fell in the War of Independence will take place at the Faculty in Rehovot on 23 Sunday afternoon.

Dr. H. F. Foerder, M.K., will speak in German, on "Israel from the Outside," summing up of an American trip, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 10 a.m. in the Ron Cinema Building, Jerusalem, under the auspices of the Progressive Party.

On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of Hafitit — Bruno Rabbinowitz, of Haifa, the Plastic Factory, Israel, the members of the Plastic Manufacturers Union have inscribed the name of Mr. Rabbinowitz, Chairman of the Union, in the "Golden Book" of the Jewish National Fund.

Mr. Strof Lupescu, Managing Director of Sumerex, returned from abroad after an extended trip, during which he concluded important contracts for the Company.

A Gala Candle-Light Dinner and Dance will take place tomorrow, at 8.15 p.m., at the Sheraton Hotel, Herzliya, on reservations by phone 20142 or 5620. Tel Aviv Transport from Kotel Tours. (Advt.)

New modern designs give the "extra touch" to the free style worn. Something completely new in the field of women's wear available at "Ophir," 6 Rehov Moredechai Ben Hillel, Jerusalem. (Advt.)

MARRIAGE
HEISKI — LYNDFOORD
The marriage took place in Tel Aviv on Thursday, December 23, 1954, between Mr. Michael Heiski, Adviser Philatelic Services, Ministry of Posts, and Miss Olga Lyndford, editor in chief of WIZO Journal of Israel.

PUBLIC PROSECUTORS CONFER
TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The fourth national conference of Public Prosecutors opened in the Z.O.A. House here today. It will end tomorrow.

The Attorney General, Mr. Haim Cohen, spoke on the means of punishment and the suspended sentence; Army and Police prosecutors also participated in the meeting.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. P. Rosen, today inspected the premises of the local District Court. (Iviv.)

ISRAEL JERUSALEM CINEMAS

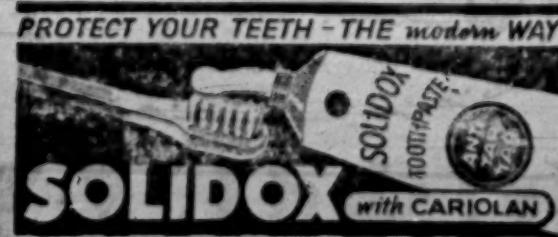
at 8.30 and 9.30 p.m.
AKNON: Stars of the Russian Ballet. TEL AVIV: 2nd week. Also today 8.30 p.m.

EDISON: Abbott and Costello Meet Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Today at 8 p.m.; 8.30 p.m. Tel Aviv.

GENIE: The Devil and Miss Mamie. Today: Les Vacances de M. Hulot. ORION: Miss of the Khyber Rifles. ORION: The Juggler. Today at 8 p.m.: Violins Imperial.

STUDIO: The Angel with the Wings. Today at 8 p.m.: One Minute to Zero. Today at 8 p.m.: Tarzan and the She-Devil.

SIGN HALL: L'Amore Marziale. Today at 8 p.m.: The Village.



Ernst Simon Awarded Yellin Education Prize

The Jerusalem Prize, in memory of David Yellin, founder of the Beit Hakerem Teachers' Seminary, in Jerusalem, was presented by Mr. A. Eliash to Professor Ernst Simon, of the Hebrew University, for his book, "Minhahot Postaleim" ("The Teachings of Postaleim"), at a ceremony at the Seminary yesterday.

The prize — IL.500 in cash — is awarded every other year for outstanding work in the field of education. It is awarded jointly by the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Hebrew University, the Seminary and H'halutz.

After Professor Simon expressed his thanks, Professor Y. Yellin spoke on "David Yellin of Jerusalem — The Educator and the Scholar."

At the 40th anniversary celebra-

tion of the Seminary on Wednesday, Professor Benjamin Dvir, Minister of Education, addressed 1,000 alumni on the progress made by the Seminary in meeting the country's educational needs.

181793 Wing IL.5,000

TEL AVIV: Thursday. — No. 181793 won IL.5,000 in the third drawing here today of the Mifal Hayayim series D. 1954. Other top winners were: IL.2,500 for 124234 and 118960; IL.1,100 for 117121 and 140671; IL.1,000 for 120451, 185102, 190757, 88692, 70553, 24057, 137266, 34332, 33833 and 164708. All numbers ending with "2" and "8" won IL.3.

JERUSALEM LABORATORY AS W.H.O. CENTRE

The virus laboratory of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School will serve as the regional poliomyelitis laboratory of the World Health Organization, according to an arrangement just concluded between the W.H.O. and the laboratory and the Ministry of Health.

The Medical School will receive \$3,000 from the W.H.O. for laboratory equipment.

BROUGHT TO COURT FOR DEFAMATION
TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Hava Shieber, founder of the Anti-Communist League, was today brought to court on a charge of writing a defamatory letter about Judge M. Shabtai. According to the prosecution, Shieber wrote to the Secretary of the District Court here on November 26 that he knew for certain that Mrs. Phamir "persecuted all anti-communists." He was remanded by Magistrate H. Bentol on IL.500 bail.

YERUSHALAYIM
TODAY
TEL AVIV: 8 a.m. — Moshavot Yerushalayim. 8.30 a.m. — Kfar Shalem. 9 a.m. — Rehovot. 10 a.m. — Ben Yehuda. 11 a.m. — Rehovot. 12 a.m. — Rehovot. 1 p.m. — Rehovot. 2 p.m. — Rehovot. 3 p.m. — Rehovot. 4 p.m. — Rehovot. 5 p.m. — Rehovot. 6 p.m. — Rehovot. 7 p.m. — Rehovot. 8 p.m. — Rehovot. 9 p.m. — Rehovot. 10 p.m. — Rehovot. 11 p.m. — Rehovot. 12 a.m. — Rehovot. 1 a.m. — Rehovot. 2 a.m. — Rehovot. 3 a.m. — Rehovot. 4 a.m. — Rehovot. 5 a.m. — Rehovot. 6 a.m. — Rehovot. 7 a.m. — Rehovot. 8 a.m. — Rehovot. 9 a.m. — Rehovot. 10 a.m. — Rehovot. 11 a.m. — Rehovot. 12 a.m. — Rehovot. 1 p.m. — Rehovot. 2 p.m. — Rehovot. 3 p.m. — Rehovot. 4 p.m. — Rehovot. 5 p.m. — Rehovot. 6 p.m. — Rehovot. 7 p.m. — Rehovot. 8 p.m. — Rehovot. 9 p.m. — Rehovot. 10 p.m. — Rehovot. 11 p.m. — Rehovot. 12 a.m. — Rehovot. 1 a.m. — Rehovot. 2 a.m. — Rehovot. 3 a.m. — Rehovot. 4 a.m. — Rehovot. 5 a.m. — Rehovot. 6 a.m. — Rehovot. 7 a.m. — Rehovot. 8 a.m. — Rehovot. 9 a.m. — Rehovot. 10 a.m. — Rehovot. 11 a.m. — 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SECOND ALIYA: RISE OF JEWISH LABOUR

Fight for Right To Work Fifty Years Ago

By MISHA LOUVISH

WHEN 14 young people from the Russian town of Homel landed at Jaffa one day in January 1904, they did not know that they were opening up a new period in the process that was to culminate in the establishment of the State of Israel.

Six months earlier, after the shock of the Kishinev Pogrom, a group of members of Poale Zion, the recently formed Zionist-Socialist movement, had banded together in Homel for the purpose of self-defence against the inflamed mobs which had the Jews of Russia at their mercy. Very soon their mettle was tested. A pogrom on a large scale broke out in Homel in the autumn, and hundreds of Jewish workers sought safety.

But the Zionists' policies, however, took action against the defenders, not the attackers. Yeheskel Hankin, one of their leaders, was wounded, a number had to go into hiding to escape arrest. Hankin decided that there was no sense in delaying their departure for the Land of Israel any longer. But they were doing more than escaping from danger; the flight became an oasis, an ascent, the fulfilment of a long-cherished dream.

Stream Grows
This first tiny trickle was soon joined by tributaries from various parts of Eastern Europe. There were still, however, very few in number — for these were dark days in the infant Zionist Movement. Hence, an advocacy of the Uganda plan, backed by the majority of the Russian Zionists, as a betrayal of Zion. Many lost hope — the valiant few replied by action.

In Palestine, too, the situation could hardly have been worse. The first wave of immigration, started by the Biltz Movement, had spent itself. Those of the former idealists who remained employed Arab labour to till their farms and provide all their needs; many dreamt of emigration to more civilised countries and large numbers indeed gave up and left. By far the greater part of the 80 million francs which had been invested in Jewish settlement had found its way into Arab hands, either as payment for land and buildings, or as wages for Arab labourers. It was calculated that each of the thousand Jewish farmers supported three Arab families. There was no sign of the emergence of a Jewish working class.

In 1905, a teacher named Joseph Vitkin, of Kfar Tavor, issued his famous call to Jewish youth in the Diaspora to come forward and save from extinction the beginnings of the re-arrival in Palestine. In this appeal he said:

FOR TRAVEL AND TOURS

AEL
PELTOURS

BACKED BY MORE THAN 30 YEARS EXPERIENCE AND A WORLD-WIDE ORGANISATION

★ Arrangement of passport and entry formalities
★ Space Reservations by plane or ship.
★ Arrangement of hotel accommodation.
★ Insurance of luggage and against accident.

EXPERT'S ADVICE UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION

Please contact our offices:

TEL AVIV: 22 Rehov Ahad Ha'Am Telephone: 4225/2 & 4227/2
Haifa: Rehov Shlomo Hamonim Telephone: 4512/9
REHOVOT: Rehov Herzl Telephone: 225

DEPARTURES: DECEMBER 26 TO JANUARY 1 FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date Time Company Destination
SUN 8:30 A.M. C.A.T. Athens, Rome
8:50 CYPRIUS AIR Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
12:30 T.W.A. Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
17:30 E.L.A.L. Nicosia, Nairobi
22:30 E.L.A.L. Nicosia, Johannesburg

MON. DEC. 27 E.L.A.L. Rome, Paris, London, New York

TUE. DEC. 28 0610 S.A.M. Istanbul, Vienna, Dusseldorf, Scandinavia
0700 SWISSAIR Athens, Zurich, Geneva
0800 E.L.A.L. Istanbul, Vienna, London
12:00 AIR FRANCE Rome, Paris
19:00 K.L.M. Munich, Amsterdam, New York

WED. DEC. 29 0730 E.L.O.G. Rome, London, sky-grey, and is in a colour of Dagan tied up to main pier. Walk up gangway, show my card, shake hands with Miss Kluge from the Jerusalem Shalom office, ask where are the drunks. Told where and am there in less than a second. Pass on the way the handsome ceramic plates made in Cahana. Lounge packed with guests, company officials, ship's officers. Very difficult to shake hands with people I know. Everybody is holding a brandy glass in one hand and a sandwich in the other. I nod and they nod. Everybody nods to each other and everybody chats between bites. Somebody says, have a drink. I certainly do. Some hand in a tea glass, please. To go on the side side, I ask Pauli, a young energetic man from the Company technical department, to give me some information about the ship. Better get it over with before Dagan goes.

We take seat near a long, narrow counter in the adjoining smoking room which again



The first hut in the first settlement — Degania. Amongst those in the picture are Yehuda Ben-Zvi, Miriam and Joseph Baratz, Avi-Yaakov. Next to the cart is the late Eshkol. Behind the cart is Shmuel Dayan. A mounted shephard is at left, in the Arab kufriyah worn by the first watchmen.

worker became a familiar sight in the orange groves and vineyards.

Labour Struggle

Why don't you go to America? — Why can Jews become farm labourers and compete with the Arabs? — These were the questions that met them on their return. And the farmers had reasons of their own preferring the Arab labourer. They knew where they were with him, but if they allowed the Jewish workers to gain a foothold, who could tell where the end would be? The newcomers were Socialists, revolutionaries, idealists; they demanded rights; they might one day dominate the settlements.

The climax came in Petah Tikva, where the Village Council objected to the workers taking over the land by self-governing groups of workers as an alternative to the system of the farmer-employer and wage-earning agricultural labourer. From the beginning, the two groups had generally lived and ate together for cheapness and convenience. Then the development of setting up Moshav Pionerim, which were to be hardly more than workers' quarters, near the existing villages. Some of the older groups of workers would be formed to control jointly for certain tasks and divide the proceeds. Then came the establishment of farms run by an administrator appointed by Dr. Arthur Ruppin's Palestine Office. And finally, the experiment was made of leasing the land to a group of workers who would themselves be responsible for the tillage of the soil. Thus, Degania and the Painschach, to the Arab Defence Forces of today.

Many of the other fundamental features of Israel's social and political structure had their inception at this period. The first political parties were founded, Poale Zion and Hapoel Hatzair.

Already there were more than 200,000 members of the various political parties; they organized social services and engaged in rudimentary trade union activity.

Hapoel Hatzair

Poale Zion's programme was at first based on the principles of Marxian Socialism as interpreted by Ber Borochov. Its main aim was "to conduct an unceasing class struggle, in order to improve the condition of the workers and educate them as a class-conscious body of workers destined to destroy the existing regime and bring about the victory of Socialism." Hapoel Hatzair, on the other hand, believed that

It is ridiculous to talk of the class struggle, when both the 'state' have to leave into the country by the back door, when the official Government does not even know the existence of either of them, when all the bourgeois, who belong to the dominant class, cannot survive without workers.

Their programme included the establishment of cooperative kitchens and shops, mutual aid funds, labour bureaux, sick and unemployment funds, etc. and it is not inappropriate that the party was widely known as "The Histradut."

In practice the distinctions between the two parties were not rigidly observed. The Marxist-Borochovists, contrary to their principles, cooperated in building up workers' economic and social enterprises instead of concentrating on the class struggle, while Hapoel Hatzair played its part in the struggle for the rights of labour against the employers. Obviously, however, this divergence of outlook still exists in labour's ranks today.

In 1907, both parties participated

in establishing Moshavim, the first agricultural workers' unions, in Givatayim. The first workers' union in Judea, The Association Workers' Fund and Kapitai Hatzair, the Workers' Sick Fund were set up and several other activities initiated by the two parties together.

Labour Settlement

Even when the Jewish workers had won their place in the fields, it was taken for granted that the guarding of life and property must be left to the Arabs. For the men of the Second Aliya, this was not only a matter of fighting, but to constant plotting and insecurity — it was a question of fundamental honour.

In the autumn of 1907, eight young men met in Jaffa and founded the Bar-Giora Association for self-defence, and a year-and-a-half later, the organization was formed, and ate together for cheapness and convenience. Then the development of setting up Moshav Pionerim, which were to be hardly more than workers' quarters, near the existing villages. Some of the older groups of workers would be formed to control jointly for certain tasks and divide the proceeds. Then came the establishment of farms run by an administrator appointed by Dr. Arthur Ruppin's Palestine Office. And finally, the experiment was made of leasing the land to a group of workers who would themselves be responsible for the tillage of the soil. Thus, Degania and the Painschach, to the Arab Defence Forces of today.

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In 1907, both parties participated



This 50-pence J.N.Y. stamp, designed for the Jubilee by G. and M. Shmuel, symbolizes the inspiration of the Second Aliya. It will appear for one month on all Histradut mail.

GOALIM, just going, surround you on every side, bring you over to the land of your need in the morning when the mornings open and at every hour of the day and evening. Till your vineyard, and dwell throughout your camp. And what if they, the goyim, beatise themselves one day and beatise up one of your farmers in the light of the wonderful sun of the Land of Israel, steal into the synagogue and fling the Scrolls of the Law on the ground; and what if on the eve of the Fast of Av they slaughter a Jewish watchman in his lonely hut?

The Awakening

In the winter of 1905, Joseph Vitkin published his famous appeal to Jewish youth:

WE desire to shorten the way, and therefore we despise the long and hard road, the way of settlement and labour, which is perhaps the shortest of the short, etc. — We must look ahead without fear. No matter how long the way, though it may demand unnumbered sacrifices, we will go forward without looking back.

The Reality

Dot Eshkol told how an old man in Zichron Yaakov asked him:

AND what do you mean to A do in Eretz Israel?

MEN WHO MADE THEIR ERA

Leading members of Hapoel Hatzair. In 1905 issued "Call to the Youth of Israel who are loyal to their People and to Zion." Died 1912.

JOSEPH HAIM BRENNER
Conscious of Second Aliya

BORN 1881, Novoye Maliki, Ukraine. Founded Hapoel Hatzair. The Awakener, London 1906. Immigrated 1909. Worked in Hadera, Jerusalem. Ein Ganim. Wrote many articles and realistic stories of workers. Killed in 1922 Jaffa disturbances.

BEERI (BERL) KATENSON
Guide and Teacher of Labour

BORN 1887, Bobruisk, Minsk Province. Immigrated 1909. Worked on land in Petah Tikva, Rishon-le-Zion. Settled in Degania, died there 1922. Spiritual leader of Hapoel Hatzair's party, and exponent of "Religion of Labour."

JOSEPH VITKIN
Author of "Call to Youth of Israel"

BORN 1878, Mohilev. Immigrated 1894. Worked in Rishon-le-Zion. Taught in Gederah, Rishon-le-Zion and Kfar Tavor.

JOSEPH AHARONOVITCH
First Editor of Hapoel Hatzair

BORN 1877, Kirivka, Podolia. Immigrated 1906. Member of Hapoel Hatzair. Worked on land in Rehovot. Became first editor of "Hapoel Hatzair," while still working on land and in building. Exiled to Egypt 1915-1919. Manager of Farmers' Bank. Died 1937.

DAVID BEN GURION
First Prime Minister of Israel

BORN 1886, Plonak, Poland. Immigrated 1906. Worked on land in Petah Tikva, Rishon-le-Zion. Sejera. Exiled to Egypt 1919-1921. Helped organize Hachshara and Shomer Legion. Returned 1919. Chairman, Jewish Agency. Israel's first Prime Minister.

YAAKOV ZERUBAVEL
Leading Labour Leader

BORN 1886, Poltava, Ukraine. Immigrated 1910. Worked in the Negev with his train. The guests at the station for fear of robbery. Life and property in the Jewish settlements were at the mercy of the sheikhs. The situation went so far that the settlement used to pay a tax to the sheikhs, "gurdians," though in fact they did not go out on guard, but the name of the captain provided the protection.

ELIEZER KROLL
Leader of the First Guards

Leader of the First Guards. Israel Shochet describes the situation when the villages were guarded by Arabs:

AT sunset, all movement ceased

and the people fled to their houses.

THE First Guards

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THE First Guards

Happy Days
Pass By So Fast

Their memory remains for ever if you use a Photo Box camera to record everything. Photography is so easy and instruction given free of charge to every buyer of a camera at

Photo Brenner
STEIN MECHALUZ, HAIFA

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER
FORECAST: Partly cloudy 18 degrees with possibility of light rain in the evening.

LOOKOUT FOR SHABAT

May be expected.

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Mt. Carmel 79 6 11 15
Tiberias 79 12 18 24
Haifa 76 11 18 23
Netanya 76 11 18 23
Tel Aviv 77 7 12 18 23
Haifa Airport 64 12 17 18
Jerusalem 71 7 12 18 23
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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Friday, December 24, 1954
Issue No. 3714—Haifa 20, 1954

THE ARRIVAL of the first consignment of American arms in this week is an event which will be received with some apprehension and a good deal of **FOR IRAQ** resentment in this country. The original announcement of the intention to grant such arms was accompanied by no clear indication that any guarantees would be required from the recipient against the arms being used against Israel. In any case such guarantees would be purely academic since the emphasis among the Arab countries these days is upon the collective Arab security pact and if certain arms and equipment are not used in a specific connection then obviously their possession means that others are free for any purpose their owners decide.

The mere fact of the delivery of arms to the Arab states at this juncture is calculated gravely to increase the tensions in the Middle East, encourage the Arabs in their aggressiveness against Israel, and set up just that arms race which the Tripartite Declaration of May, 1950 clearly said would be prevented.

Quite apart from the weakening of the intent and value of the Tripartite Declaration by this action by one of its signatories, the economic consequences of the grant of arms to Iraq do not seem to have been taken into consideration by the State Department. Such military reinforcement clearly means that Israel must maintain, indeed increase, its present heavy allocations for defence at the expense — since the resources of this country are so narrowly limited — of essential works of economic development.

But it is not only in Israel that an impetus is given to the disruption of the economy. The Arab economies are in grave need of improvement, particularly if this area is to be made into a solid bastion against foreign aggression. But how is the creation of such a defence helped by bolstering up dictatorial regimes resting on military force and allowing social problems to be almost entirely neglected? The whole history of this mistaken diplomacy elsewhere, and this is very recent history in fact, has shown that it is the surest way of making certain that the invader gets a foothold.

The apprehension and disquiet felt in Israel, however, is not based upon regret here that America is not helping Iraq on towards a higher standard of life, though such progress in the Arab States is the only hope for an ultimate peaceful understanding with Israel. The resentment here is grounded in much more earthy considerations. How can a friendly nation like the United States arm a near neighbour of Israel that has signed no armistice agreement with this country, which declares herself in a state of war with us, and which has recently announced in the most authoritative accents that she is intent on a showdown?

Earlier this week, just as the American arms were arriving, Premier Nuri al-Said of Iraq told the Finance Committee of his Parliament that Iraq was "interested in the Arab collective defence pact because the Zionist danger is not less great than the Russian one." But even this statement was surpassed in clarity by that of another important Arab leader, Fares el-Khoury, the Syrian Prime Minister, who hailed the arrival of United States arms in the area in the following words: "The main thing for us is to have the means of attack. We Arabs should accept United States arms and then turn them against Israel in order to defend ourselves." These statements are plain pointers to the real intentions of the Arab world. That being so, it might be well if the State Department were to reflect on the old truth "how oft the means to do ill deeds makes deeds ill done."

SCOUTS CONFER

THURSDAY, December 24, Israel's 6,000 scouts, the four settlements they live in, founded and seven pioneer training groups have sent 240 delegates to the Scout Movement's 21st conference, which opened at the Oholi Centre near here this evening. The delegates will discuss scout problems for the day, and a report will be given tomorrow by Mr. David Ben Gurion and Ravid Moshe Dayan, the Chief of Staff.

The conference opened with the lighting of the Hanukkah candles and greetings by Chief Scout A. Karsh. Among those present was Mr. T. R. Lurie, Chairman of the Friends of the Scout Movement.

HANUKKA LIGHTS IN THE HILLS



A Yemenite settler in the Jerusalem Corridor prepares to kindle the Hanukkah lights. This Hanukkah is simple — good, bottles, several soots — and complete devotion. Photo by Schlesinger

Forty Days in the USSR (VII)

Jews in the Streets — Afraid and Unaframed

WALKING around towards

Encyclopaedia Pictures
Milenkov as Hero

NEW YORK (JANUARY 1). — The latest issue of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* of Premier Georgi M. Malenkov portrays him for the first time as one of the significant figures of the year. His victory during World War II, an aspect of his career that has hitherto gone unpublicized.

The portrait, in Volume 26 of the Great Soviet Encyclopaedia, describes Malenkov's World War II role in

the German-Fascist invasion of the Soviet Union.

In August, 1941, G.M. Malenkov was to be found on the Leningrad Front; in the autumn he joined the Red Army and took active part in the organization of operations for destroying the German-Fascist invaders. In the spring of 1942, he went to the Volkhov Front, in July and then during August-September, 1942, he served on the Western Front and on the Fronts in March 1943, on the central front. He carried out great work everywhere toward turning the tide of the struggle against the German-Fascist invaders.

Riding in the Moscow "Metro" one day, I was pleased with the way a young soldier had risen and offered me his seat.

As I was about to get off, a few minutes later, I turned to a woman passenger with a Jewish face and remarked: "I'm from Moscow, and you are on our part made a pleasant impression on me." "Where are you from?" she asked. "Israel," I answered. She looked around her as soon as I had said that and made a quick get-away.

Noticing that I was a foreigner, a young woman who sat beside me at the theatre in a Russian city asked me where she was working for the Communist Party, and I could tell that she was not Jewish. She expressed surprise at the fact that it had taken me only 32 hours to get from Israel to Moscow, and added that she would like to hear about my trip and my experiences in the capital of Europe. When she mentioned that we get together to talk about it the next day, I asked whether, as a Party member, she could make a date with a foreigner. Surprised and angry, she affirmed that she would come. She did not.

At a hotel in yet another city a Jewish girl who had been on our part made a pleasant impression on me. "Where are you from?" she asked. "Israel," I answered. She looked around her as soon as I had said that and made a quick get-away.

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Institute of Jewish Studies Marks 30th Year

By ABRAHAM GOLDBERG

WHEN the Institute of Jewish Studies at the Hebrew University came into being during Hanukkah 30 years ago last month, the Jewish world was Central Europe, and there was no reason to believe that it would not remain for a long time to come. It was indeed fortunate that a new centre of scientific Jewish learning was established here in Jerusalem before the rise of the Nazis.

The beginning were modest, and degree courses were not instituted until 1928, when the faculty consisted of ten teachers. But numbers of outstanding scholars came after 1933.

The great advantage of the Institute over other such institutions was that the medium of study was Hebrew. However, the life-blood of the Institute, the greater part of whose student body and faculty were recent arrivals from the Diaspora at first came from America. For financial support it depended on the generosity of Jews outside Israel.

The spacious and beautiful Rosenbloom Memorial Building which housed it on Mount Scopus was the gift of a Pittsburgh family. The rich collections in Hebraic and Talmudic Literature of Professor U. Cassuto in Bible, and Professor J. Guttmann in Jewish Philosophy, there are still great names to mention, and more in material terms. The problem was rendered more acute by the growth of the student body. Increasing numbers of students from abroad are coming to the Institute, one of the chief attractions of the Hebrew University for a foreign student.

Leading Scholars

But even the passing of some of its truly irreplacable teachers has not prevented the Institute from maintaining its place at the head of Jewish institutions of learning throughout the world. Despite the loss of the great men like Professor J.N. Epstein in Talmudic Philology, Professor S. Assaf in Gaonic and Rabbinic Literature of Professor U. Cassuto in Bible, and Professor J. Guttmann in Jewish Philosophy, there are still great names to mention, and more in material terms. The problem was rendered more acute by the growth of the student body. Increasing numbers of students from abroad are coming to the Institute, one of the chief attractions of the Hebrew University for a foreign student.

The Institute is today exploring means of encouraging young Israelis. It has established research fellowships and scholarships, and some of its younger scholars have already done scientific work of outstanding

Reader's Letters

TOY FUND

Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir, — My mother reads me your announcements about the Toy Fund project every day and I like it very much. Once I had an idea. Couldn't The Jerusalem Post ask the children who gave toys to write letters to the children who receive the toys? Maybe there are also children who can't send presents but who can write a letter. We could send the letters to the Toy Fund department and they can mail them on.

I will also write a letter. Yours etc.

YACOV GROSS, 30 years old, Fifth Grade

Jerusalem, December 13.

HERONS' LODGING

Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir, — The herons to which Mr. Stein refers in his letter in your issue of December 13, normally spend the night on the fish ponds at Kfar Masaryk Kfar Ata, and Kurnetan. Incidentally, they do more harm to the fish than any other kind of bird. The fact that they perch on rocks is indicative of a dry winter. Yours etc.

Haifa, December 20. G.N.

THIS WEEK...

Foreign Relations Syria's Prime Minister advised the Arab states to accept American arms and use them against Israel whenever convenient. Israel requested the Security Council to consider the Bat Galim case again. Poland's first Minister to Israel, Mr. Zygfryd Woiniak, presented his letter of credence to the President in Jerusalem. A trade pact was signed with Bulgaria.

Security The Mixed Armistice Commission condemned Jordan for laying a mine on the main road to Eilat. An infiltrator was killed by village guards at Ora in the Corridor.

Holidays and Celebrations The jubilee of the Second Aliya was feted in Petah Tikva. Torrential rains filled the Negev's reservoirs and stranded 80 sightseeing students who were provisioned by plane. The tenth annual Maccabi relay brought the Hanukkah torch from Modia to President Ben-Zvi, who celebrated his 70th birthday.

Legislation The debate on unemployment continued in the Knesset. An inter-ministerial committee was set up to determine the duties of various Ministries with regard to the purity of foods.

By Haim Shorer

PEN FRIENDS

Ruth Goldstein, a 15-year-old English student now studying at the Ulpan Anglo-Saxon, Sha'ar Aluya, Haifa, would like to correspond with English-speaking Israelis aged 20 to 25. She is interested in music, literature, Israel and meeting people.

Little Room at the Inn this Christmas

By O. M. MARASHIAN

BETHLEHEM (NANA).

HARASSED travel agents, doing a thriving business in the otherwise unstable and lifeless Old City of Jerusalem, made Christmas reservations as early as last Easter, and have been turning down requests for reservations since October.

There is accommodation for only 1,800 pilgrims in Arab-held Jerusalem and the Christian villages near Bethlehem. Tourist hotels have only 200 available beds. Most of the pilgrims, especially those coming in organized church groups, are housed in schools, convents, and special "hospices" built by religious organizations.

Pilgrims from faraway places will be brought to Bethlehem for the midnight mass by buses and cars from as far as Damascus or Amman, and taken back the same night. Hundreds of Arab Christians, including those on a 36-hour pass from Israel, will

Yesterday's Press

C-O-L 'Fixing' Alleged

OFFICIALS of the Ministries of Finance and of Trade and Industry, in a statement to the press, have gone so far as to attempt to falsify the cost-of-living index, charges "Zemanim" (Progressive). "Official prices" are published but not revised, yet the Central Bureau of Statistics is expected to take them into account when making up the index. Such arrangements, which have been successful at times, are economically unsound as well as unethical and cowardly, for they reduce the workers' real wages. Further, the worker cannot be expected to cut down on his budget if he is not even told that his purchasing power is being reduced. As a result, he accumulates debts and creates additional inflationary pressure.

The Histadrut Press comments editorially on the Second Aliya jubilee. "This is the first time an entire page to the full text of the statement made on December 9 by the spokesman of the three bus cooperatives, Mr. Joseph Zemora, 'Ha'aretz' (non-party) recommends that the date by which voters in the municipal elections are required to have registered should be moved from July 1954 to October 1954.

This will enable the thousands who moved under the jurisdiction of their present councils in the interval to feel that they have been denied a voice in the running of local affairs for the next four years.

"Yediot Aharonot" rebels against the Government's tolerance of American selling only Christian and Moslem imports to cross the lines to the Holy Places. It seems the paper goes on, that while we protest against other countries putting up with such discrimination against their Jewish citizens, we ourselves are guilty of it with regard to our

Khoury Wily

"Haboker" (General Zionist) reminds its readers that Premier el-Khoury is a wily old politician, in his desperation that American arms may be used against Israel, he has lost all awareness of the Western stand. Recalling recent statements by Salah Salem and Nuri Said, the newspaper asks how the Americans expect us to believe that the Arab politicians are lying to their own people and not to Mr. Browder.

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union) comes out with another appeal for the victims of the Cairo trial, and "Herut" with another call to stop tolerating all-around Arab provocation. The paper heads from page with a U.P. dispatch from Ramallah according to which Israel will be compelled to join the "Socialist neutralist" Third Force discussed by Tito with Indian and Burmese leaders. "Kol Ha'am" (Communist) dedicates its leader to the European Jewish Conference against German re-armament.

Seventy per cent of the pilgrims are now airborne. Gone are the days of weary camel caravans and pack animals. The pilgrims are arriving in Petah Tikva, Ramallah, and Ora, the pilgrims will be brought into the Holy Land by two Lebanese and two Jordanian airlines and chartered planes — a shuttle service to Arab Jerusalem's airport. Other went to the land route through Syria and Jordan, making a dozen all along the armistice line.

Since the armistice, tourists and pilgrims have been coming in greater numbers. In 1953, there were 25,000; during 1954, 58,000 in Israel, and 60,000 last year.

The increasing tourist trade has been a boon to the local travel agencies and hotels. The Jordan Government now has a special tourist department, since tourism is the primary source of revenue in impoverished Jerusalem and Bethlehem.

that cheer up but do not insiprize, said Rip Van Winkle, of the gnomes. Placidly seated in his own home in Herzel — by the glowing fireside, the palpable melody of happiness hovering over it — he walked to the balcony to see the falling of the tree foliage to feel the roaring of the waves of the sea and, by contrast to experience, the glowing touch of his joie de vivre brought about by his glowing hearth.

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